

the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2018.

But this bill, H.R. 1155, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which, again, I cosponsored with Mr. McGovern, is important and necessary to end or at least mitigate our complicity in Xi Jinping's genocide.

Let's not forget the documents obtained by The New York Times which made clear that this is Xi Jinping's genocide. He ordered it. And early next year he will be hosting the Winter Olympics.

The leaked documents show Xi saying things like show "absolutely no mercy" in dealing with the Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim minorities. In one speech he said: "The weapons of the people's democratic dictatorship must be wielded without any hesitation or wavering."

Mr. Speaker, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act prohibits imports from Xinjiang to the U.S. by creating a rebuttable presumption. That is the core of this bill, a presumption that all goods produced in the region are made with forced labor unless U.S. Customs and Border Protection certifies by clear and convincing evidence that goods were not produced with forced labor. It is a good bill and deserves the support of every Member of this body.

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a great member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding and thank him for his extraordinary bipartisan leadership on this issue and on so many issues that come before our committee. I want to begin by acknowledging the leadership of the Speaker who has been an advocate and a strong voice for human rights around the world, but particularly in China for many, many years.

I rise, Mr. Speaker, in strong support of this bicameral version of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, to ensure that the United States does all we can to condemn the appalling human rights record of the Chinese Government against Uyghur Muslims. With the ongoing genocide against the Uyghur population in Xinjiang, and with the crackdown on democracy and the rule of law in Hong Kong, the world has seen what a glimpse of Chinese leadership in the international system would mean: a rejection of human rights; a commitment to authoritarianism; a silenced press; and the abandonment of the rule of law.

In Xinjiang, over 1 million members of the Uyghur population have been forced to live in squalor; forced to abandon their beliefs; forced to abandon their children; and forced to work. Many have been tortured. Many have died. All have suffered.

Policies undertaken in Xinjiang continue to stir the conscience and represent this country's most agonizing

human rights catastrophes ever. The Chinese Government has unleashed a series of draconian measures that should give anyone in the civilized world a pause. They have mandated abortions, they have forcibly sterilized men and women; they have forcibly taken over half a million children from their families, and they have sent them to so-called reeducation centers.

They monitor the movements and the online activities of millions, ensuring Uyghurs and other minorities are robbed of their privacy; and they force Uyghurs and other minorities into factories for no pay and with no recourse.

We must recognize that the Chinese Government built this policy over time. What has happened to the Uyghur population is not borne out of spontaneous brutality; it has been a well-planned endeavor designed to extinguish a population that China finds undesirable.

This is a systematic policy that denies the Uyghurs their humanity, their dignity, and seeks to ultimately deny them of their existence.

We must do all we can to ensure that the clarion call of "never again" reverberates around the globe. This bill would ensure that goods made in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region imported into the United States are not made with forced labor.

I want to thank Chairman McGOVERN for his extraordinary leadership and urge all of my colleagues to support the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act and again thank the chairman for his courtesy.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years the world has stood by as the Chinese Communist Party has detained more than 1 million ethnic minorities in concentration camps where they are tortured, brainwashed, and put into forced labor. This is all part of a deliberate program by the CCP to wipe out their ethnic identity, their religion, their culture, anything that might compete with the Communist Party for their loyalties and affection.

We have a moral duty to speak out against these horrifying crimes, but we have an even greater duty to avoid funding this genocide by paying for slave labor in Xinjiang.

Many American companies have built their businesses on values that include respect for basic human rights. The United States must continue to lead the world in setting corporate responsibility standards. There can no longer be business as usual with China. The world is watching.

While this bill did not go through regular order in the Foreign Affairs Committee, I commend Chairman McGOVERN and Senator MARCO RUBIO for coming to this important bipartisan agreement.

I appreciate the chairman's leadership, and it is good to have a bipartisan bill where we stand united in one voice for human rights, and to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable.

I support this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 2100

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 6256, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, is an opportunity for this body to send a resounding message to the world. We are engaged in a strategic competition with China around the world, and our stance on this issue, I believe, will define why our system is better. We aggressively oppose forced labor and Islamophobia, and we will back up our values with our actions.

In this major piece of legislation, we are doing it together, Democrats and Republicans, working with Ranking Member MCCAUL and others, because it is the right thing to do. It is the right message to send.

So let us do it; let us get it out; let us stand tall; let us be true to our values. Let not China get away with Islamophobia. Let's make sure we wipe out Islamophobia, racism, and anti-Semitism from all corners of this place that we call the planet Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6256.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S.J. RES. 33, JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO INCREASING THE DEBT LIMIT

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 852 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 852

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 33) joint resolution relating to increasing the debt limit. All points of order against consideration of the joint resolution are waived. The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the joint resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman

from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my distinguished colleague from the Rules Committee, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, today, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 852, providing for consideration of S.J. Res. 33, a joint resolution relating to increasing the debt limit, under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, or their designees, and provides one motion to commit.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to adopt the rule and support lifting the Nation's debt ceiling.

Failing to lift the debt ceiling and defaulting on our debt is not an option. If we do not act, a default could result in the loss of millions of jobs and \$15 trillion in household wealth, according to nonpartisan Moody's Analytics economist Mark Zandi. Mr. Zandi has characterized a default as "financial Armageddon," and JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon has gone even further, stating that a default "could cause an immediate, literally cascading catastrophe of unbelievable proportions and damage America for 100 years."

Earlier this year, a bipartisan group of former Treasury Secretaries wrote to Congress arguing that protecting U.S. creditworthiness is a "sacrosanct responsibility." I couldn't agree more.

Let's be clear about what we are talking about here today. The debt limit is the total amount of money that the United States Government is authorized to borrow to meet its existing legal obligations, including Social Security and Medicare benefits, payments to veterans and servicemembers, and tax refunds. The debt limit does not authorize any new spending; it simply allows the government to pay its bills for obligations it has already incurred.

Mr. Speaker, much of this debt was accrued on a bipartisan basis. It includes emergency measures to combat the pandemic and increase defense spending. While many on the other side of the aisle have tried to tie raising the debt ceiling to our efforts to pass the President's agenda, it should be noted that 97 percent of the total national debt accrued before President Biden even took office.

Since 1960, Congress has acted 78 times to address the debt limit, 49 times under Republican Presidents and

29 times under Democratic Presidents. In the last 10 years, the debt limit has been addressed seven times on a bipartisan basis, including three times under the last administration, during which, I would like to remind my Republican colleagues, \$7.8 trillion of the total national debt was incurred.

Arguments about raising the debt ceiling have become nonsensical. In the current discourse, both sides of the aisle have agreed to spend Federal dollars on important programs, but only one side of the aisle believes that we should actually fulfill our obligations to pay our creditors for those very same programs.

Mr. Speaker, if we choose not to honor our obligations to creditors, what message does that send to the American people and, frankly, the rest of the world? Everyday Americans pay their bills and honor their commitments. Why shouldn't we do the same?

Mr. Speaker, it is frankly outrageous to hold the position that we shouldn't be held to the same standard as families who work hard to find a way to pay their bills every day.

I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying legislation to raise our Nation's debt ceiling, ensuring that America can continue to pay its bills and honor its obligations.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MORELLE for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this rule provides for consideration of S.J. Res. 33, a bill to raise the debt ceiling by \$2.5 trillion.

The Federal debt limit began over 100 years ago, in 1917, and it has been required to be raised 100 times since then.

The problem isn't whether we should increase our debt limit; it is that we have to issue debt at all. Debts are issued to cover the difference between what you make and what you spend. When you spend more than you make, you have to find a way to pay for the spending.

We are in the middle of a spending spree. For the last 11 months, well over \$1 trillion in taxpayer money was spent largely on partisan priorities, and more likely coming if the Democrats manage to get a final agreement on the Build Back Better Act or perhaps what more aptly might be described as a socialist spending scam.

On December 10, the Congressional Budget Office published an estimate of the Build Back Better Act, confirming the bill's true cost to be almost \$5 trillion, \$4.9 trillion, while adding \$3 trillion in new debt.

Democrats claim the bill is paid for, but that is simply not true. Now, it is confirmed by independent analysis. Instead of zero dollars, the bill will create a carve-out for deducting State and local taxes that will add almost \$250 billion to the deficit.

□ 2110

It will protect so-called green companies from a new minimum tax and provide \$12,500 tax credits for purchasing an electric vehicle so long as that vehicle is made using union labor.

The bill will also provide billions in benefits to the wealthy through the expanded child tax credit that will add over \$1.5 trillion to the deficit if this policy is made permanent, and that is, of course, what is being pushed for in the Build Back Better Act.

Additionally, the \$1 trillion infrastructure bill that the Democrats just ushered into law requires a \$118 billion transfer from Treasury to the highway trust fund, which Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen has stated will occur tomorrow, December 15.

Republicans will not support raising the debt limit while Democrats push through trillions of dollars for purely partisan political spending, thereby depleting our Treasury not just for today but for generations to come.

Unfortunately, all this spending will only exacerbate the very high rate of inflation, inflation which has been crippling so many Americans and causing so much suffering in the last 11 months.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in November, the Consumer Price Index rose by 0.8 percent, but 6.8 percent over the last 12 months. The most significant increase was in the energy sector, while prices went up for gas, food, shelter, and vehicles, among other things.

Here is the real bad news: We have only seen the tip of the iceberg when it comes to inflation. Likely, the inflation rates by March are going to be absolutely astonishing. And that is what happens when you push so many dollars out into an economy that has no way to absorb them.

Sure, 2 years ago we all voted for the CARES Act, a trillion dollars to rescue the country from the coronavirus. And then there was additional coronavirus relief passed in December. And then almost immediately another coronavirus bill in February, and then the transportation bill in September, and now the Build Back Better Act.

The economy simply cannot absorb those dollars that the Federal Government is pushing out. They have got no place to go except to create more and more inflation. And who does inflation hurt? It hurts those people at the lower end of the income scale.

Despite repeated encouragement from the Committee on the Budget Ranking Member JASON SMITH and Senator MCCONNELL, Democrats have refused to raise the debt ceiling through reconciliation, which of course is their right to do. They have majorities in both the House and the Senate.

They have had ample time to do this, but they simply would not act. So, instead, a temporary extension that would only last a couple of months happened earlier this year. And now, once again, in the middle of the night,

we are having to vote on a bill to increase the national debt in order to pay for Democrats' social spending and infrastructure policies.

Democrats claim that raising the debt limit has always been bipartisan. But, you know, here is just a little bit of history: In 1993, the Democrats used reconciliation to raise the debt limit with a party-line vote in the omnibus budget reconciliation bill.

In 2010, the Democrats again raised the debt limit by \$1.9 trillion with a purely party-line vote. Republicans voted in opposition out of concern for the then-Obama administration's amount of spending that was occurring. A New York Times article reporting on the vote said, "They wanted to raise the ceiling enough to avoid putting their Members through another such vote before the midterm elections."

Do you kind of get the sense that history is repeating itself tonight?

Financial success and financial longevity begins years before it is realized. We certainly cannot be reckless and feckless with the Nation's future now. Under no argument is this plan fiscally responsible. Under no fantasy is the Build Back Better Act paid for.

We have to remember to be beneficial to the American people, we have to be demonstrative of representative government. We should not be raising the debt limit to allow for continuation of partisan social spending.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Those who know me know I am not a very sophisticated guy, and they also know I am not a financial wizard; but I will tell you this: I would love to have a philosophical debate, maybe sit down, have a cup of coffee with the distinguished gentleman from Texas, and we might even find some common ground about what our practices ought to be relative to spending and taxing and all those things.

But to be clear, none of what Dr. BURGESS just talked about has anything to do with what we are doing here today. Ninety-seven percent of the debt that we have incurred as a Nation happened before Joe Biden took office.

As for Build Back Better, which many on our side of the aisle are working to try to enact, that is something that is prospective. We are talking tonight about paying the bills of things that we have already agreed to pay for. It has absolutely nothing to do with it.

I appreciate the distinguished gentleman because he is trying to bring into this debate many things which have no relevance here, apparently to make a better case, but the truth is we have a decision before us that is a serious one. It not only affects the creditworthiness of the United States, but it affects global markets. This would be, as I indicated earlier, catastrophic. This is Armageddon if it doesn't happen.

Just to note, in 2016, prior to the election of the previous administration, the national debt was \$19.5 trillion or 105 percent of GDP. In 2020, when the administration's time had run its course, the debt had risen to \$27.7 trillion or 129 percent of GDP, a \$7.8 trillion increase. Included in that was a \$1.9 trillion tax cut, which hasn't paid for itself, which has added dramatically to the debt. But the debt has been accumulated during decades of real need by the American public.

So we could have a conversation; and, frankly, the discussion about spending takes place in the Appropriations Committee, it takes place in the Budget Committee, taxation takes place in the Ways and Means Committee. What we are doing now is making a decision to pay our bills. Fundamentally, bottom line. It doesn't require a whole lot of sophistication or talk about financial markets. It is clearly a simple question, are we going to pay for the things that we have agreed to buy, and that is it. It is as simple as can be.

Every household in America makes those decisions. You get something, you get a bill in the mail, you pay for it. Even if you have buyer's remorse, even if your wife says to you that fine exercise thing that you bought, which is going to be the most expensive coat hanger in the house because you are not going to use it, we still pay for it because it is in the house, and we bought it. That is as simple as it can possibly be.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will amend the rule to immediately consider an amendment to the Democrats' fiscal year 2022 budget resolution to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions with new instructions for authorizing committees to produce legislation to reduce the deficit to combat runaway inflation currently fueling the highest price spike in 40 years and to get Americans back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of this amendment into the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the ranking member of the Budget Committee, to explain the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, we will consider an amendment to the rule to replace the socialist \$5 trillion tax-and-spend reconciliation instructions from the fiscal year 2022 budget with a new call for committees to draft legislation to reduce the deficit, to combat runaway inflation and help get Americans back to work.

This country has been through a lot in the past year under one-party rule

by the Washington Democrats and President Biden.

We have an inflation crisis; we have an energy crisis; we have a border crisis; and we have a supply chain crisis. Contributing to it all is a leadership crisis in the Oval Office.

With all of these problems, you would think Democrats would finish the year addressing just one—just one—of those issues.

But instead, Mr. Speaker, we are here on the last day of session for the year, and Democrats have chosen to spend this valuable time attacking former President Trump and his staff, attacking members of the Republican Conference, and they have even found room to include a \$2.5 trillion increase to the debt ceiling.

□ 2120

In fact, since Speaker PELOSI took the gavel in the House in 2019, House Democrats have added more than \$9 trillion—House Democrats since 2019 have added more than \$9 trillion to the national debt, which is more than the combined deficits under all 72 years that Republicans have ever been in the majority.

The American people, Mr. Speaker, they deserve a Congress that is focused on the problems that they are facing in their everyday lives; a Congress that is delivering on policies to stop the runaway rise in prices, a problem that has now reached a 40-year high.

Even President Biden's budget in May predicted inflation at 2 percent, Mr. Speaker. We are now at over 7 percent, the highest inflation in 40 years.

The White House administration says that inflation is a high-class problem, Mr. Speaker. I will tell you, the people across America believe it is a real problem. They care about the prices in the grocery store. They don't care about the prices in the stock market.

But you know what, House Democrats argue and say inflation is transitory, yet now they are finally agreeing that these rising costs in prices are actually having a real impact.

We could be working on legislation to actually help American families by reducing the cost of energy during the winter.

To do that, we need to get rid of the reconciliation instructions in the Democrats' budget, the same reconciliation plan that has paralyzed Washington for months as Democrats fought over how to spend \$5 trillion.

Even the Congressional Budget Office on Friday confirmed that what passed out of this Chamber a few weeks ago does not cost zero. It cost \$5 trillion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the official congressional scorekeepers said on Friday that the build back broke bill that passed out of here a couple weeks ago did not cost \$1.5 trillion, did not cost \$2 trillion, but cost \$5

trillion. But this administration will say it costs zero.

The American people see right through it. They see right through this mess. And they know one thing. They know that this is nothing but hogwash. It is hogwash, Mr. Speaker. And we should instead replace all of these reconciliation instructions to bring forward a plan to reduce the deficit and stop the inflation that is destroying family budgets.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to defeat the previous question, so that we can actually work on legislation to help American families at the supermarket, to help combat a price spike that is pushing working families to the brink and to actually provide some real solutions this week on behalf of the American people whom we represent in this body.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I appreciate Mr. SMITH's enthusiasm and exuberance. The arguments that folks would make that House Democrats are responsible for the spending of the Trump administration and the Trump White House, that argument is, frankly, absurd and happened during a global pandemic, so we had much work to do to spare the American public.

But I am going to do this: Moved by the spirit of the season, I am going bestow a gift on Members, and I am not going to rebut point by point but rather reserve the balance of my time and allow my colleague to speak.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, if our friends across the aisle are concerned about paying our bills and they are alarmed by the debt, then I think we should all get together, all 435 Members, and talk about fiscal responsibility and pass a balanced budget amendment. That is the way forward and to avert this financial catastrophe that we are flirting with.

Let's be very candid, Mr. Speaker, about what we are doing here. Let's be candid with the American people about what we are doing here in this Chamber tonight.

This is about a debt ceiling limit increase to ram through more wasteful and reckless spending.

We are renovating our house in Texas, and I found an old political mailer, a 9-year-old mailer; and I was outraged about the fact that we had a \$14 trillion debt. Today that is \$29 trillion.

It is not about placing blame on Republicans or Democrats, it is about recognizing we have an issue that is going to destroy this country if we don't address it. And we continue to kick the can down the road and land that can on the backs of future generations like my 15-year-old son and my 12-year-old son.

There are failed states in this world. Here is a \$100 trillion bill from the Nation of Zimbabwe. It is worth maybe 40 cents. It is essentially worthless. That

could be what we end up with if we don't recognize the fact that at the local level cities can't spend more than they take in, counties can't, even States can't. So why does the Federal Government get to? Because we own a printing press down the street?

Let's be responsible. Let's work together. This Chamber 20-plus years ago passed a balanced budget amendment, if I am not mistaken, and it failed in the Senate. It is time to do the right thing, the courageous thing, the American thing, and pass a balanced budget amendment.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I wonder, when the gentleman finished his home's renovations if he paid the contractor or refused to pay because he might be tempted to do renovations in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, just before I close, I do want to take a moment and acknowledge that it was 1 year ago last night that the FedEx trucks departed from Kalamazoo, Michigan, carrying the very first doses of what we now know as the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.

And when you stop and reflect upon what was accomplished between the middle of May and the middle of December of 2020, it truly was a startling scientific accomplishment; not one, not two, but three vaccines.

We told ourselves at the beginning of the Operation Warp Speed process that if we got 40 to 45 percent effectiveness, it would be a victory, and those vaccines delivered in excess of 90 percent. People might quibble and say, well, you have to get a booster or you have to get an additional shot. We are so fortunate to have those tools to be able to combat this illness.

We are by no means through, but then even just last week the additional news that now an oral medication, the so-called Tamiflu for coronavirus, is now available, which I submit is going to change with the application of additional therapeutics, is really going to change the equation, and I just wanted to take a minute and reflect on that.

We are, again, just one day past the 1-year anniversary of Kalamazoo, Michigan, delivering that vaccine to the world.

Otherwise in closing to this argument, raising the debt ceiling to \$2.5 trillion does seem a tad irresponsible in the middle of unprecedented spending by House Democrats. You have got control of the White House, you have got control of the Senate, you have got control of the House, and you haven't passed a single appropriations bill.

How are we supposed to run our business if we will not do our normal work and pass a budget and pass the 12 appropriations bills?

□ 2130

The Federal Government is currently operating under the second continuing

resolution of this fiscal year. One-third of Federal spending is done through discretionary appropriations. When you stop to think about it, that is really not much. That means two-thirds comes through on autopilot. But the amount that we actually tell ourselves we are going to control, the one-third of the Federal budget, we haven't done our work.

Now, we are talking about raising the debt limit to pay for trillions of dollars in spending, and the Democrats won't even fund the basic functions of government through regular appropriations. That actually comes at a cost. It is very difficult to get a phone call answered by a Federal agency, by the head of a Federal agency, by a Cabinet Secretary because we no longer make the appropriations.

These folks are relatively new on the job, within the last year. They have no history of knowing that they have to come to Congress to get their appropriations bills passed. So as a consequence, they basically ignore the Congress.

Democrats are desperate to push through as much social spending as they can because the balance of power, quite likely, is getting ready to change. Why else would they be so reckless in such a short amount of time with Americans' hard-earned taxpayer dollars? We cannot push inflation higher by raising the debt limit to allow for trillions in additional partisan spending.

Mr. Speaker, here is the real problem that is going to lead to that balance of power shift. It is inflation that is at levels that have not been seen since the Carter administration.

Again, my prediction is, over the next 6 months, this is going to become a great deal worse. It will be unsustainable for most American families who live paycheck to paycheck. Then on top of that, it is a spending level that is driving that inflation level. And we are doing nothing, nothing to put the brakes on that.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question so we can get to the talk for fiscal sanity and "no" on the underlying measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, let me echo Dr. BURGESS' comments about the vaccine. I want to encourage every American to get that vaccine. We still have far too many people who have chosen not to get the vaccine and the third dose, for those who are eligible, under the messenger RNA, to do a third shot. But we encourage every single American to do it, and I want to make sure to repeat that. I join with my colleague in thanking those who made that possible.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank all of my colleagues for their work in support of the rule before us today. As I mentioned earlier, protecting U.S. creditworthiness is a sacred responsibility, and it would be an abdication of that

sacred responsibility to fail to address the debt limit and ensure that the United States Government pays its bills.

We have heard a lot of rhetoric today, but we all know that the measure before us today is not about new spending. No matter how many times it is said, it is not about new spending.

We are acting today to ensure that America can pay its obligations that we have already agreed to incur. Pretending otherwise is a disservice to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on the rule and the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BURGESS is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 852

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 2. The provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 14 shall continue to have force and effect for all purposes in the House, except with the following revisions:

(1) In title II—

(A) strike “increase” in each place it appears and insert “decrease”;

(B) strike “by not more than” in each place it appears and insert “by at least”;

(C) strike each dollar amount and insert “\$100,000,000”; and

(D) strike “September 15, 2021,” in each place it appears and insert “December 31, 2021.”

(2) By adding at the end the following:

TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENT ON INFLATION AND RECONCILIATION

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON INFLATION AND RECONCILIATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following as it relates to the inflationary impact of the policies of the Democrat-controlled Congress and Biden Administration:

(1) President Biden’s Fiscal Year 2022 budget request assumed inflation, under the Administration’s policies, would amount to two percent in 2021, 2022, and over the next decade.

(2) Actual inflation under the Administration’s policies has totaled more than three times these estimates.

(3) Since Joe Biden took office, inflation has increased at an annualized rate of more than seven percent, the highest level in 40 years.

(A) Gasoline prices have increased by 58 percent on an annualized basis.

(B) Household energy prices have increased by 13 percent on an annualized basis.

(C) Meat prices have increased by 14 percent on an annualized basis.

(D) According to the Congressional Budget Office, “Inflation has eroded the purchasing power of families”.

(4) There is a clear link between the Democrats’ reckless out-of-control deficit spending and the inflation crisis Americans currently face. After one year of Democrat control, House Democrats have passed \$7.5 trillion in new spending—more than the Federal Government has ever spent in any year in American history—\$3 trillion of which has been enacted. This amounts to nearly \$60,000 per American household. This includes Public Law 117–2, Public Law 117–58, and as confirmed by the Congressional Budget Office, the \$5 trillion reckless reconciliation spending plan—the largest spending bill in United States history, and the direct product of the prior reconciliation instructions previously enacted.

(b) POLICY ON HALTING OUT-OF-CONTROL DEFICIENT SPENDING AND PROMOTING POLICIES

TO ADDRESS THE INFLATION CRISIS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to adopt reconciliation instructions that instruct authorizing committees to produce legislation to:

(1) Cut Washington spending to reduce the deficit and combat governmental fueled inflation.

(2) Address the crisis of rising prices currently facing American families by providing solutions to bring down the cost of goods and get more Americans back to work.

SEC 3. H.R. 5376 is laid on the table.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 212, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 445]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Alfred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings

DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)

Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)

Soto
Spanberger
Speler
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suoizzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)

Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—212

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fortenberry
Fox
Franklin, C.
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs

Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Oberholte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (GA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spart
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Higgins (LA)

□ 2208

So the previous question was ordered.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei	Graves (MO)	Neguse
(Balderson)	(Fleischmann)	(Perlmutter)
Armstrong	Green (TN)	Nehls (Fallon)
(Johnson (SD))	(Fleischmann)	Newman (Wild)
Axne (Wild)	Grijalva	Nunes (Garcia
Baird (Bucshon)	(Stanton)	(CA))
Barragán (Beyer)	Guthrie	Ocasio-Cortez
Bass (Cicilline)	(Bucshon)	(Garcia (IL))
Beatty (Blunt	Hagedorn	O'Halleran
Rochester)	(Moolenaar)	(Stanton)
Bera (Aguilar)	Hartzler	Owens
Bilirakis	(DesJarlais)	(Stewart)
(Fleischmann)	Hayes (Wild)	Pascrell
Blumenauer	Hern (Lucas)	(Pallone)
(Beyer)	Herrera Beutler	Payne (Pallone)
Bonamici	(Rice (SC))	Peters (Kildee)
(Kuster)	Horsford (Carter	Pingree (Kuster)
Bowman (Pocan)	(LA))	Porter (Aguilar)
Boyle, Brendan	Huffman (Levin	Posey
F. (Evans)	(CA))	(Cammack)
Brooks (Moore	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
(AL))	(Correa)	(Connolly)
Brownley	Jacobs (NY)	Reed (Rice (SC))
(Kuster)	(Garbarino)	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Jackson (Van	(Burgess)
(Waltz)	Duynes)	Rodgers (WA)
Butterfield	Jayapal (Raskin)	(Joyce (PA))
(Kildee)	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Carl (Joyce (PA))	(Beyer)	(Connolly)
Calvert (Garcia	Jones (Craig)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
(CA))	Joyce (OH)	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	(Garbarino)	(Aguilar)
(Gomez)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Rush (Quigley)
Carter (TX)	Katko (Meijer)	Salazar
(Weber (TX))	Khanna	(Cammack)
Case (Correa)	(Connolly)	Sánchez (Costa)
Cawthorn	Kilmer (Kildee)	Schrader
(McClain)	Kim (CA)	(Correa)
Clark (MA)	(Gonzalez	Sessions (Babin)
(Kuster)	(OH))	Sewell (Cicilline)
Cohen (Beyer)	Kinzing	Simpson
Cole (Lucas)	(Meijer)	(Stewart)
Crist (Soto)	Kirkpatrick	Sires (Pallone)
Cuellar (Green	(Pallone)	Speier (Scanlon)
(TX))	Krishnamoorthi	(Kuster)
Curtis (Stewart)	(Brown (MD))	Stansbury
DeFazio (Brown	LaHood	(Kuster)
(MD))	(Wenstrup)	Stefanik
DelBene (Larsen	Lamborn (Bacon)	(Burgess)
(WA))	Lawson (FL)	Strickland
DeGette (Blunt	(Evans)	(Schrier)
Rochester)	Leger Fernandez	Suozi (Kildee)
DeSaulnier	(Gallejo)	Swalwell
(Beyer)	Lesko (Joyce	(Gomez)
Diaz-Balart	(PA))	Titus (Connolly)
(Burgess)	Long (Banks)	Tonko (Pallone)
Doggett (Raskin)	Loudermilk	Torres (NY)
Doyle, Michael	(Fleischmann)	(Cicilline)
F. (Evans)	Lowenthal	Trahan
Escobar (Garcia	(Beyer)	(McGovern)
(TX))	Luetkemeyer	Trone (Brown
Espallat	(McHenry)	(MD))
(Correa)	Maloney,	Underwood
Fletcher	Carolyn B.	(Casten)
(Raskin)	(Wasserman	Van Drew
Frankel, Lois	Schultz)	(Burgess)
(Kuster)	Mast (Waltz)	Vargas (Correa)
Garamendi	McCaul (Burgess)	(Clarke (NY))
(Sherman)	McEachin	Wagner
Gimenez	(Brown (MD))	(McHenry)
(Cammack)	Meng (Kuster)	Walorski (Banks)
Gohmert (Weber	Meuser (Burgess)	Watson Coleman
(TX))	Miller (WV) (Van	(Pallone)
Gonzalez,	Duynes)	Welch
Vicente	Moore (UT)	(McGovern)
(Correa)	(Stewart)	Wilson (FL)
Gosar (Boebert)	Moulton (Beyer)	(Brown (MD))
Gottheimer	Nadler (Pallone)	Wilson (SC)
(Sherrill)	Napolitano	(Dunn)
Granger	(Correa)	Zeldin
(Arrington)	Neal (Beyer)	(Timmons)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 212, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

YEAS—220

Adams	Espallat	McCollum
Aguilar	Evans	McEachin
Allred	Fletcher	McGovern
Auchincloss	Poster	McNerney
Axne	Frankel, Lois	Meeks
Barragán	Gallejo	Meng
Bass	Garamendi	Mfume
Beatty	Garcia (IL)	Moore (WI)
Bera	Garcia (TX)	Morelle
Beyer	Golden	Moulton
Bishop (GA)	Gomez	Mrvan
Blumenauer	Gonzalez,	Murphy (FL)
Blunt Rochester	Vicente	Nadler
Bonamici	Gottheimer	Napolitano
Bordeaux	Green, Al (TX)	Neal
Bowman	Grijalva	Neguse
Boyle, Brendan	Harder (CA)	Newman
F.	Hayes	Norcross
Brown (MD)	Higgins (NY)	O'Halleran
Brown (OH)	Himes	Ocasio-Cortez
Brownley	Horsford	Omar
Bush	Houlahan	Pallone
Bustos	Hoyer	Panetta
Butterfield	Huffman	Pappas
Carbajal	Jackson Lee	Pascrell
Cárdenas	Jacobs (CA)	Payne
Carson	Jayapal	Perlmutter
Carter (LA)	Jeffries	Peters
Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Phillips
Case	Johnson (TX)	Pingree
Casten	Jones	Pocan
Castor (FL)	Kahele	Porter
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Pressley
Chu	Keating	Price (NC)
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Raskin
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Rice (NY)
Cleaver	Kilmer	Ross
Clyburn	Kim (NJ)	Roybal-Allard
Cohen	Kind	Ruiz
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Ruppersberger
Cooper	Krishnamoorthi	Rush
Correa	Kuster	Ryan
Costa	Lamb	Sánchez
Courtney	Langevin	Sarbanes
Craig	Larsen (WA)	Scanlon
Crist	Larson (CT)	Schakowsky
Crow	Lawrence	Schiff
Cuellar	Lawson (FL)	Schrader
Davids (KS)	Lee (CA)	Schrier
Davis, Danny K.	Lee (NV)	Scott (VA)
Dean	Leger Fernandez	Scott, David
DeFazio	Levin (CA)	Sewell
DeGette	Levin (MI)	Sherman
DeLauro	Lieu	Sherrill
DelBene	Lofgren	Sires
Delgado	Lowenthal	Slotkin
Demings	Luria	Smith (WA)
DeSaulnier	Lynch	Soto
Deutch	Malinowski	Spanberger
Dingell	Maloney,	Speier
Doggett	Carolyn B.	Stansbury
Doyle, Michael	Maloney, Sean	Stanton
F.	Manning	Stevens
Escobar	Matsui	Strickland
Eshoo	McBath	

Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)

Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—212

Aderholt	Gimenez	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Gohmert	Moolenaar
Amodei	Gonzales, Tony	Mooney
Armstrong	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Bacon	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Baird	Granger	Nehls
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Banks	Graves (MO)	Norman
Barr	Green (TN)	Nunes
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Obenolte
Bergman	Griffith	Owens
Bice (OK)	Grothman	Palazzo
Biggs	Guest	Palmer
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Pence
Bishop (NC)	Hagedorn	Perry
Boebert	Harris	Pfluger
Bost	Harshbarger	Posey
Brady	Hartzler	Reed
Brooks	Hern	Reschenthaler
Buchanan	Herrell	Rice (SC)
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Rodgers (WA)
Bucshon	Hice (GA)	Rogers (AL)
Budd	Hill	Rogers (KY)
Burchett	Hinson	Rose
Burgess	Hollingsworth	Rosendale
Calvert	Hudson	Rouzer
Cammack	Huizenga	Roy
Carey	Issa	Rutherford
Carl	Jackson	Salazar
Carter (GA)	Jacobs (NY)	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Cawthorn	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cheney	Jordan	Simpson
Cline	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cloud	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Clyde	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cole	Keller	Smucker
Comer	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Crenshaw	Kim (CA)	Steel
Curtis	Kinzing	Stefanik
Davidson	Kustoff	Steil
Davis, Rodney	LaHood	Steube
DesJarlais	LaMalfa	Stewart
Diaz-Balart	Lamborn	Taylor
Donalds	Latta	Tenney
Duncan	LaTurner	Thompson (PA)
Dunn	Lesko	Tiffany
Ellzey	Letlow	Timmons
Emmer	Long	Turner
Estes	Loudermilk	Upton
Fallon	Lucas	Valadao
Feenstra	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Ferguson	Mace	Van Duynes
Fischbach	Malliotakis	Wagner
Fitzgerald	Mann	Walberg
Fitzpatrick	Massie	Walorski
Fleischmann	Mast	Waltz
Fortenberry	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Fox	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Franklin, C.	McClain	Wenstrup
Scott	McClintock	Westerman
Fulcher	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Gaetz	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Meijer	Wittman
Garbarino	Meuser	Womack
Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)	Young
Gibbs	Miller (WV)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Higgins (LA)

□ 2236

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)	Graves (MO)	Neal (Beyer)
Armstrong (Johnson (SD))	(Fleischmann)	Neguse (Perlmutter)
Axne (Wild)	Green (TN)	Nehls (Fallon)
Baird (Bucshon)	(Fleischmann)	Newman (Wild)
Barragán (Beyer)	Grijalva (Stanton)	Nunes (Garcia (CA))
Bass (Cicilline)	Guthrie (Bucshon)	Ocasio-Cortez (Garcia (IL))
Beatty (Blunt Rochester)	Hagedorn (Moolenaar)	O'Halleran (Stanton)
Bera (Aguilar)	Hartzler (DesJarlais)	Owens (Stewart)
Bilirakis (Fleischmann)	Hayes (Wild)	Pascrell (Pallone)
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Hern (Lucas)	Payne (Pallone)
Bonamici (Kuster)	Herrera Beutler (Rice (SC))	Peters (Kildee)
Bowman (Pocan)	Horsford (Carter (LA))	Pingree (Kuster)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Evans)	Huffman (Levin (CA))	Porter (Aguilar)
Brooks (Moore (AL))	Jacobs (CA)	Posy (Cammack)
Brownley (Kuster)	(Correa)	Price (NC)
Buchanan (Waltz)	Jacobs (NY)	(Connolly)
Butterfield (Kildee)	(Garbarino)	Reed (Rice (SC))
Carl (Joyce (PA))	Jackson (Van Duyne)	Reschenthaler (Burgess)
Calvert (Garcia (CA))	Jayapal (Raskin)	Rodgers (WA)
Cárdenas (Gomez)	Johnson (TX)	(Joyce (PA))
Carter (TX)	(Beyer)	Roybal-Allard (Connolly)
(Weber (TX))	Jones (Craig)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Case (Correa)	Joyce (OH)	Ruppersberger (Aguilar)
Cawthorn (McClain)	(Garbarino)	Rush (Quigley)
Clark (MA)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Salazar
(Kuster)	Katko (Meijer)	(Cammack)
Cohen (Beyer)	Khanna	Sánchez (Costa)
Cole (Lucas)	(Connolly)	Schrader
Crist (Soto)	Kilmer (Kildee)	(Correa)
Cuellar (Green (TX))	Kim (CA)	Sessions (Babin)
Curtis (Stewart)	(Gonzalez (OH))	Sewell (Cicilline)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))	Kinzing (Meijer)	Simpson (Stewart)
DeBene (Larsen (WA))	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Sires (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)	Speier (Scanlon)	Speier (Scanlon)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)	Stansbury (Kuster)	Stefanik (Burgess)
Diaz-Balart (Burgess)	Stansbury (Brown (MD))	Strickland (Schrier)
Doggett (Raskin)	LaHood (Wenstrup)	Suozi (Kildee)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)	Lamborn (Bacon)	Swallow (Gomez)
Escobar (Garcia (TX))	Lawson (FL)	Titus (Connolly)
Espallat (Correa)	(Evans)	Tonko (Pallone)
Fletcher (Raskin)	Leger Fernandez (Gallego)	Torres (NY)
Frankel, Lois (Kuster)	Lesko (Joyce (PA))	(Cicilline)
Garamendi (Sherman)	Long (Banks)	Trahan (McGovern)
Gimenez (Cammack)	Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Trone (Brown (MD))
Gohmert (Weber (TX))	Lowenthal (Beyer)	Underwood (Casten)
Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)	Luetkemeyer (McHenry)	Van Drew (Burgess)
Gosar (Boebert)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman)	Vargas (Correa)
Gottheimer (Sherrill)	Schultz	Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Granger (Arrington)	Mast (Waltz)	Wagner (McHenry)
	McCaul (Burgess)	Walorski (Banks)
	McEachin (Brown (MD))	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
	Meng (Kuster)	Welch (McGovern)
	Meuser (Burgess)	Wilson (FL)
	Miller (WV (Van Duyne)	(Brown (MD))
	Moore (UT)	Wilson (SC)
	(Stewart)	(Dunn)
	Moulton (Beyer)	Zeldin
	Nadler (Pallone)	
	Napolitano (Correa)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEM-
BRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF
THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF TOR-
NADOES IN KENTUCKY AND IN
THE MIDWEST

(Mr. ROGERS OF Kentucky asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COMER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, my close friend, whose district was the hardest hit and whose constituents along with all those impacted are in our prayers.

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, on behalf of all the citizens of west Kentucky, I thank everyone in America for the outpouring of support, the prayers, the financial support, the people who took off and traveled to west Kentucky to help remove debris and save people who were trapped under roofs and buildings that had collapsed.

The devastation there is unlike anything I have ever seen. And in talking to the media that is all in Mayfield, Kentucky, right now as we speak, it is the worst damage they have ever seen from a tornado.

But the people in west Kentucky are resilient. They have so much pride in their communities. Neighbor has helped neighbor, and that will continue.

I ask, Madam Speaker, for a moment of silence on the House floor to remember the 74 citizens of Kentucky who perished in the terrible series of tornadoes that swept through our State this weekend.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the victims of the recent outbreak of tornadoes in Kentucky and throughout the Midwest.

RECOMMENDING THAT THE HOUSE
FIND MARK RANDALL MEADOWS
IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on adoption of the resolution (H. Res. 851) recommending that the House of Representatives find Mark Randall Meadows in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena duly issued by the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 208, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 447]

YEAS—222

Adams	Golden	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gonzalez,	Omar
Auchincloss	Vicente	Pallone
Axne	Gottheimer	Panetta
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Grijalva	Pascarell
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Phillips
Blumenauer	Horsford	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Pocan
Bonamici	Hoyer	Porter
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Pressley
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Brown (MD)	Jayapal	Raskin
Brown (OH)	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Bustos	Jones	Ruiz
Butterfield	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Kaptur	Rush
Cárdenas	Keating	Ryan
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kildee	Scanlon
Case	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kinzing	Schrader
Cheney	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Kuster	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Lamb	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Sherman
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sires
Cohen	Lawrence	Slotkin
Connolly	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Soto
Correa	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Costa	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Courtney	Levin (CA)	Stansbury
Craig	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Crist	Lieu	Stevens
Crow	Lofgren	Strickland
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Suozi
Davids (KS)	Luria	Swallow
Davis, Danny K.	Lynch	Takano
Dean	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Titus
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
DeBene	Manning	Tonko
Delgado	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Demings	McBath	Torres (NY)
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Trahan
Deutch	McEachin	Trone
Dingell	McGovern	Underwood
Doggett	McNerney	Vargas
Doyle, Michael F.	Meeks	Veasey
Escobar	Meng	Vela
Eshoo	Mfume	Velázquez
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Evans	Morelle	Schultz
Fletcher	Moulton	Waters
Foster	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Frankel, Lois	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Gallego	Nadler	Wexton
Garamendi	Napolitano	Wild
Garcia (IL)	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garcia (TX)	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
	Newman	Yarmuth
	Norcross	

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Aderholt	Bost	Cloud
Allen	Brady	Clyde
Amodei	Brooks	Cole
Armstrong	Buchanan	Comer
Arrington	Buck	Crawford
Babin	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Bacon	Budd	Curtis
Baird	Burchett	Davidson
Balderson	Burgess	Davis, Rodney
Banks	Calvert	DesJarlais
Barr	Cammack	Diaz-Balart
Bentz	Carey	Donalds
Bergman	Carl	Duncan
Bice (OK)	Carter (GA)	Dunn
Biggs	Carter (TX)	Ellzey
Bilirakis	Cawthorn	Emmer
Bishop (NC)	Chabot	Estes
Boebert	Cline	Fallon